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No. 18,577. 號七十七百五千八萬一第

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1917.

五禮拜

號卅月一十年六國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

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In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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Chilled Shot.

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casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
1.15	" " " " " " " "
1.45	" " " " " " " "
2.15	" " " " " " " "
2.45	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 " " " "
5.30	" " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " "
6.30	" " " " " " " "
8.30	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days	

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office at Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

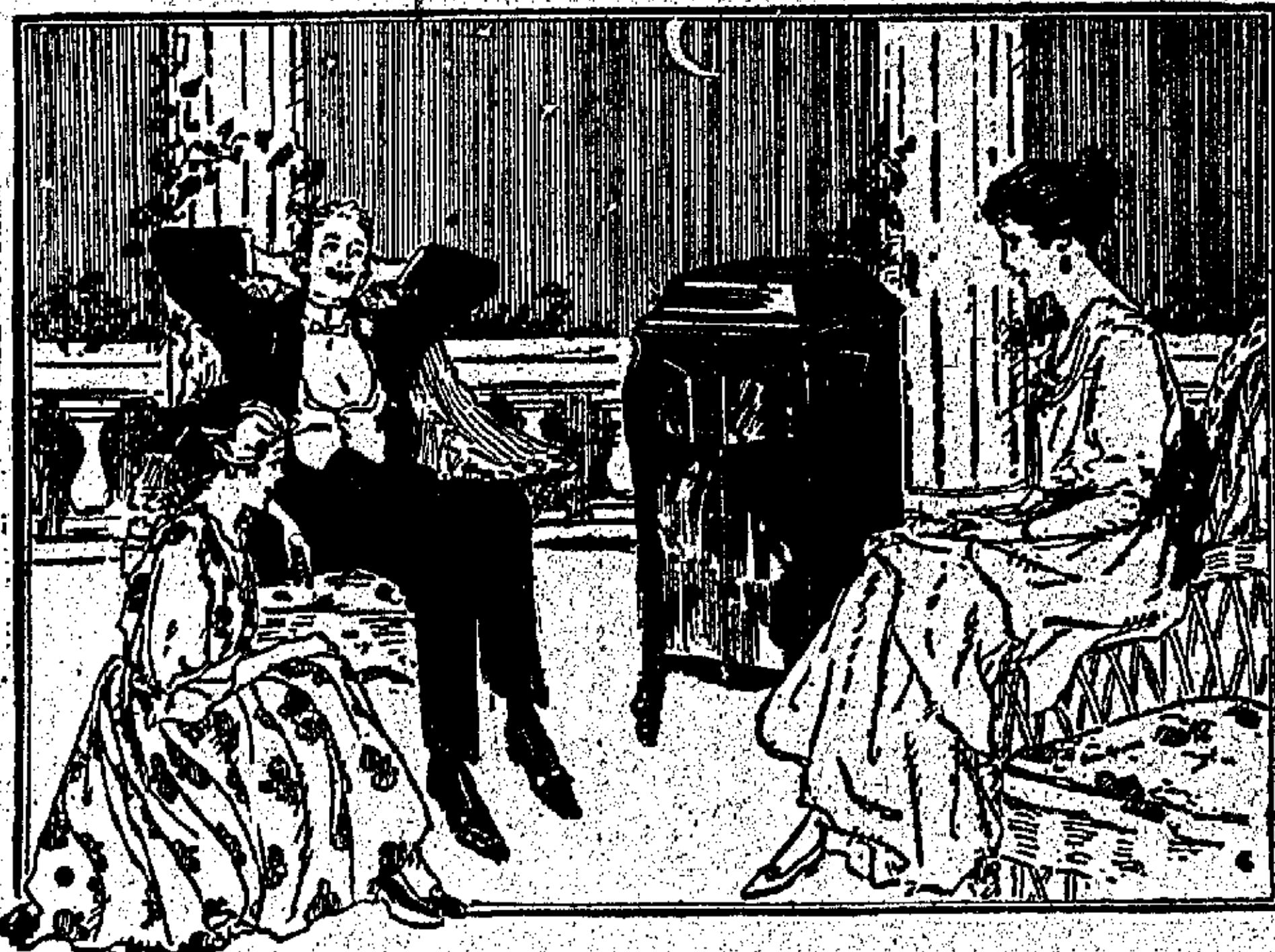
DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.
CANTON	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30
Shi Kiu	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Shi Kiu	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40
Shi Kiu	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Shi Kiu	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
Shi Kiu	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Shi Kiu	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00
Shi Kiu	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05
Shi Kiu	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10
Shi Kiu	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Shi Kiu	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
Shi Kiu	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25
Shi Kiu	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30
Shi Kiu	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Shi Kiu	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40
Shi Kiu	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Shi Kiu	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50
Shi Kiu	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Shi Kiu	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00
Shi Kiu	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05
Shi Kiu	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10
Shi Kiu	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15
Shi Kiu	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20
Shi Kiu	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25
Shi Kiu	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30
Shi Kiu	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Shi Kiu	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40
Shi Kiu	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Shi Kiu	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50
Shi Kiu	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55
Shi Kiu	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60
Shi Kiu	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65
Shi Kiu	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70
Shi Kiu	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75
Shi Kiu	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80
Shi Kiu	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85
Shi Kiu	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90
Shi Kiu	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95
Shi Kiu	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00
Shi Kiu	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05
Shi Kiu	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10
Shi Kiu	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15
Shi Kiu	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20
Shi Kiu	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25
Shi Kiu	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30
Shi Kiu	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Shi Kiu	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40
Shi Kiu	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Shi Kiu	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50
Shi Kiu	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55
Shi Kiu	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60
Shi Kiu	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65
Shi Kiu	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70
Shi Kiu	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75
Shi Kiu	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80
Shi Kiu	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85
Shi Kiu	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90
Shi Kiu	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95
Shi Kiu	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00
Shi Kiu	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05
Shi Kiu	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10
Shi Kiu	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15
Shi Kiu	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20
Shi Kiu	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25
Shi Kiu	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30
Shi Kiu	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35
Shi Kiu	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40
Shi Kiu	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Shi Kiu	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50
Shi Kiu	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Shi Kiu	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60
Shi Kiu	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65
Shi Kiu	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70
Shi Kiu	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75
Shi Kiu	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80
Shi Kiu	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85
Shi Kiu	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90
Shi Kiu	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95
Shi Kiu	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00
Shi Kiu	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05
Shi Kiu	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10
Shi Kiu	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15
Shi Kiu	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20
Shi Kiu	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15	7.25
Shi Kiu	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30

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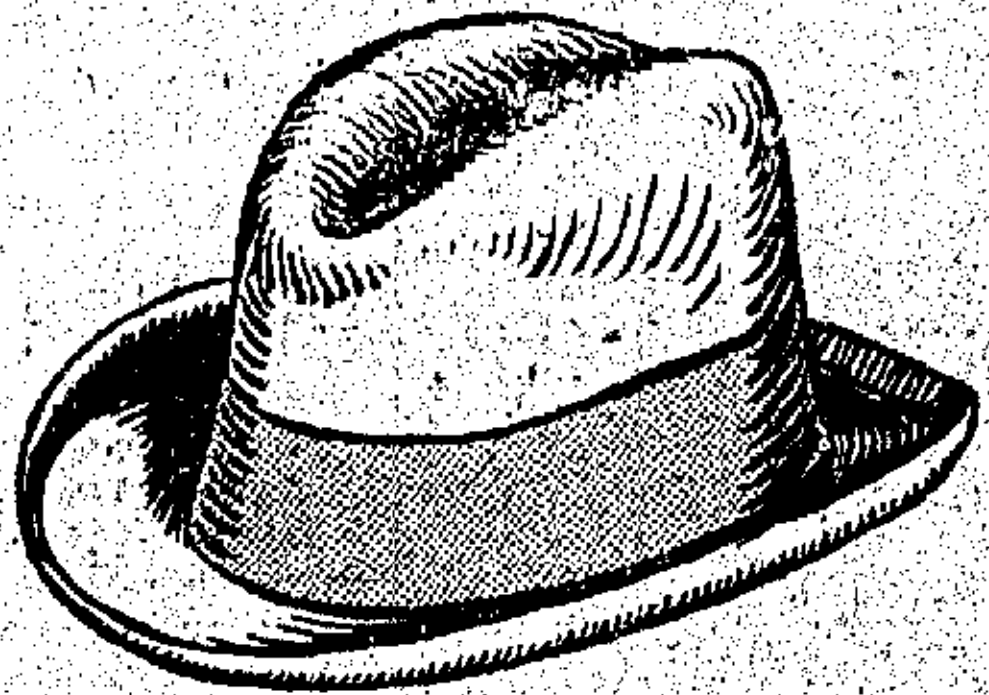
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[20-5]

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. Mcl. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Hon. Mr. B. G. SHERWAN.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. J. A. E. BULLOCK (Clerk of Council).

FINANCIAL

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 34 to 38, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Attorney-General seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCIAL MINUTES

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 14, and moved that it be adopted.

The Attorney-General seconded, and this was agreed to.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—With regard to Financial Minute No. 38, the sum of \$3,500 recommended is for the purpose of paying monthly allowances not exceeding \$100 in the case of Senior Officers and \$50 in the case of Junior Officers, whose wives and families have been absent from the Colony during the current year for a consecutive period of more than two months. It was represented that the scheme for providing allowances in aid of rent to members of the Civil Service occupying separate houses or tenements gave no relief to married officers who, in the absence of their families, were living in circumstances that did not qualify them for such allowances. The heavy charges to which they are liable for the support of their families elsewhere clearly entitles them to some relief, especially in view of the fact that it is in many cases impossible for an officer's wife and family to return to the Colony at present even if desired. The degree of hardship incurred varies so much that the allowance to be granted is left to the discretion of the Governor in each case. The grant of such allowances has been approved by the Secretary of State subject to the consent of honourable members.

PAPERS

The Colonial Secretary by order of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table reports of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee Nos. 3 and 4, and moved that they be adopted.

The Attorney-General seconded, and this was agreed to.

OPIMUM ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium." In doing so he said—The present law on the subject, which is contained in section 56 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1914, is defective. In the first place it deals only with marks and not with wrappers or labels. In the second place it creates only two offences—the offence of counterfeiting such marks and the offence of using as genuine marks so counterfeited. Attention was drawn to the defective state of the law by a case in the Courts recently when a man was arrested in possession of a certain number of counterfeit labels which, apparently, he was just about to sell to someone for use as forged labels. There was no proof that he had counterfeited the labels, and certainly he was not using them as genuine, as there was no doubt he was selling them as forgeries. The present Bill alters the law in these two respects. It will make it an offence to be in possession of labels, wrappers or marks which resemble labels, wrappers or marks used by the Superintendent in connection with Government opium. It will extend, as I say, the offence to labels and wrappers and not confine it to marks, and it provides that possession of dies which are apparently intended to produce such counterfeit labels, wrappers or marks will also be an offence.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming, The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a third time. The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

contracts (WAR RESTRICTIONS) ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Attorney-General asked that the next item on the Orders of the Day, referring to the Contracts (War Restrictions) Ordinance, 1917, might be held over until the next meeting of the Council. He said—The Bill is one which is intended to provide relief against actions for breach of contract where the fulfilment of the contract has been interfered with by executive requirements or restrictions rendered necessary by the war. The Bill is based on the English Act which was passed in 1915, but certain questions have been raised on the Bill which, I think, require more careful consideration than can be given at this meeting. One question is whether the Bill, which has a retrospective effect, shall apply to interference which took place before the passing of the Ordinance. Another question is whether it shall apply to pending actions. Perhaps the third question is whether the Bill gives the relief which was intended by the persons who proposed the legislation. Two cases have occurred in England under the corresponding Act and in both cases the Court held that though there had been a certain amount of interference it did not amount to such interference as to entitle the Court to grant relief under this enactment. For these reasons I ask that the matter may stand over until the next meeting of the Council.

This was agreed to.

FERRIES ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to regulate Ferries." In doing so he said—The object of the Bill is to take powers to regulate the ferries of the Colony generally, other than the present service of the Star Ferry Company, Ltd., which depended upon certain contracts between the Government and the Company and was sufficiently regulated already. At the present time—apart from the Star Ferry Company—there was no power to regulate the ferries either with regard to accommodation, size of launches, time-tables or any of the other various points on which a public service like a ferry should be subject to some control. The object of the Bill is not to secure revenue but the interests of the travelling public. Certain draft regulations were published in the same Gazette with the Bill, dealing with ferries between Victoria and Yau-mat, along Kok Tsui and Sham Shui Po, and it is proposed at the moment only to deal with these particular ferries. The regulations, however, were merely tentative and were published with the object of exciting discussion and not as a final draft. It is not proposed on the passing of this Ordinance to make those regulations, but it is intended that they should have full consideration and not be passed until everyone, who has anything to say upon them, has been heard. It is intended, I believe, to appoint a small Committee on which unopposed members shall be represented, if they will accept membership, and to hand over to that Committee the consideration, *ad initio*, of the whole of the regulations to be made under the Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming, The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed. Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

FURNITURE

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (17) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for furniture for the new statistical office. The vote was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (42) Compensation and Resumptions.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for a site of land in the neighbourhood of King's Park for the extension of Government quarters for Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers. The vote was agreed to.

RAINSTORM DAMAGE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twelve thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (17) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.

The CHAIRMAN—The vote on the estimate was \$19,000. The extra expenditure is due to the heavy rain in the summer. This vote was held over to see what the result of the year would be. Out of the total amount, \$20,000 was required for the renewing of roads.

ROADS.

The vote was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty dollars in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is simply for small expenses. The vote was agreed to.

RENT ALLOWANCES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Rent Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN—His Excellency has already explained the reason for this vote. The vote was agreed to.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY KEEPING AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese was charged with keeping an opium divan at Sai-kwan and several others were charged with frequenting the place.

The keeper was fined \$100, and the other defendants were each fined \$5.

"YOU WILL NOT GET A MEDAL."

An old Chinese was charged with begging alms in Caine Road.

It was stated that, when arrested, defendant asked the *liking* not to take him to the Police Station, as that was his first, and would be his last, attempt at begging. "Besides," added defendant, "you will not get a medal for effecting my arrest."

Defendant said he was just entering a restaurant to drink a cup of tea when he was arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined him \$5; in default, 14 days' hard labour.

THIEF CAPTURED BY POLICE RESERVIST

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a show-case, containing several pairs of slippers from a shop at Queen's Road Central.

Inspector Kent stated that the show-case was placed on a wall outside the shop, and the defendant picked it up and was making away with it when an alarm was given. Defendant ran away, but was arrested by a Police Reservist in Queen's Road Central. When questioned as to why he committed the larceny, defendant replied that he was hungry, and wanted money.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to seven weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks opposite No. 23, Queen Victoria Street.

AN OLD DEVICE.

A youthful Chinese was charged with receiving two silk jackets, knowing them to have been stolen.

Inspector Kent stated that the defendant, with another man, entered a shop in Queen's Road, with the ostensible object of purchasing goods. While the other man engaged the attention of the salesman, the defendant made away with two jackets, which were probably passed on to him by his confederate. The defendant left hurriedly, and was making good his escape when a district watchman arrested him. Defendant then produced the two jackets, which were under his arm. There were two previous convictions against him.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

CLEVER DEVICE FOR SMUGGLING.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of ten tael of opium, valued at \$100.

Inspector Wilken stated that on Wednesday night the defendant was noticed coming from the str. *Sui An*, which had just arrived from Macao, carrying a basket. On seeing a revenue officer approaching him, he dropped the basket and ran away. In the basket a tin containing fish was found, but closer examination revealed that the tin had a double bottom, and in the second compartment the opium was concealed.

Defendant made the usual excuse that some person, whom he did not know, asked him to carry the tin ashore. He was unaware of its contents.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$1,000; in default, six weeks' hard labour.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Captain Bouchardon, the examining magistrate of the Paris court-martial, expects to receive very shortly evidence now being collected on commission in London.

It is understood that this evidence includes two important and positive documents, showing that German pacifist propaganda had been pushed on your side as well as here with characteristic energy and unscrupulousness. The German plan for a campaign against the English morale comprised two offences in the financial circles of the City, and the other among the masses of the labouring classes.

The City was to be undermined by persistent "bear" attacks, culminating in a financial panic, and forcing a rush on the banks. The masses were to be worked upon by German paid agents strenuously and insidiously spreading "stop the war" propaganda. I understand that Scotland Yard and the French Surete are working hand-in-hand, and have succeeded in completely unmasking the German plot.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday was observed as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving by the citizens of the United States of America resident in the Colony, and a special service was held at St. John's Cathedral, at 12.15 p.m., at which the majority of them were present, including the Consul-General (Mr. G. E. Anderson). The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Officer Administering the Government), who also attended, read the special lesson for the day. By the chancel steps hung the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The Rev. H. G. H. Griffiths, Chaplain, conducted the service, which was fully choral, and the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), who was attended by his Domestic Chaplain (the Rev. W. T. Featherstone), delivered an appropriate address. As a procession, Mr. Denman Fuller, the organist, played "The Star Spangled Banner." The hymn "America," was sung and after the intercessions, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung, followed by the British National Anthem.

A collection, taken in aid of the Red Cross Fund, amounted to \$358.

In the course of his sermon, the Bishop said:—"The President of the United States has summoned the citizens of that great Republic to observe a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The celebration of this day is primarily an expression of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessing of the harvest. We are too prone to neglect to praise Him for His goodness, and it is fitting that a special day should be appointed for such a purpose. It is also a declaration of our dependence upon God. There is a time to be proud of one's independence; all who rightly read the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries must sympathize with America's pride in her declaration of independence of outside and irritating interference and unnecessary control; but there is a time to remind ourselves of our dependence upon one another. The European Allies are confronted by an appalling task to maintain the civilization and principles of the world. We beckoned to you who were on the other side of the Atlantic and you have readily come to help us. We were not independent of you and you realize that to maintain your own liberties you were not wholly independent of us. The war has revealed our mutual dependence and our unity of race and nationality.

But the chief point that I would emphasize now is that we are all alike dependent upon God. A modern writer says: "The war is a colossal danger signal to warn the world of a colossal mistake—the mistake of leaving God out." This is what is the matter with Germany. Bishop Brent reminded the congregation that assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral in London last April that some quarrels arise through misunderstandings, but our war with Germany was not through a misunderstanding, but through an understanding of her principles and her methods. For some forty years past, the rulers of Germany have been gradually teaching the subjects of that State that there is nothing above the State, that might is right, that the only wrong thing is to fail, and, as Lord Robert Cecil said last Monday at Norwich: "Where Germany is concerned the spirit which existed in that country is that no law of morality or religion can prevent them from committing any crime, however heinous, provided it is thought to be in the interests of Germany. This is the spirit we have to fight." It practically comes to this: "The good old rule, the simple plan, That he should take who has the power, And he should keep who can."

Rights do not count. God is nowhere. Germany has been very thorough and very logical in her determination to put the State before God and so to leave Him out. But other nations and peoples are not entirely free from blame in this respect. The deepest thinkers in England and America are now coming to agree with Mr. Wells when he puts into the mouth of his Mr. Brilling: "Religion is the first thing and the last thing, and until a man has found God and been found by God, he begins at no beginning, he works to no end. He may have his friendships, his partial loyalties, his scraps of honour. But all these things fall into place, and life falls into place only with God. God who fights through men against Blind Force and Might and Non-Existence, who is the end, who is the meaning. He is the King."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

PLAY THE GAME AND BE A KING.

["Heather, stand to recte facies."—Homer.]

Homer—old foe of long-dead, restless school-days—

Can yet his message bring,

That, though the years leave school-books far behind us,

On some stray thought comes boldly to remind us—

Just this—to "play the game and be a king!"

For three long years and more, the world, applauding,

Has marked them as they came—

Men in whose ears the old-time cry rang loudly,

Men who, with shoulders squared and heads held proudly,

Stepped forth to "be a king and play the game!"

Never the death-song of the Spartan heroes

Equalled the songs they sing.

Lusty with life and hope and royal scorn—

Of morbid fears and death's grim spectre's warning—

Ever to "play the game and be a king!"

Theirs is the courage of the British Hero,

Down through the years the same!

Theirs is the right to all earth's brightest glory,

But surely *ours* the right to share the story—

With them to "play the game!"

G. J.

Hongkong, November 30th, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MURKETT, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2ND.

All Superintendents, Chief and Staff Inspectors, Staff Sergeants Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and such members of No. 1 Platoon as are warned by Inspector Eustace will fire Part I. of the course on Sunday next. Leave Blake Pier 9 a.m. sharp, returning about 1 p.m.

Uniform, helmets without spikes. All ranks in possession of H.K.P.R. rifles will bring same. Remainder will be supplied on the range.

The 1917-1918 Handbook will be supplied to above details on Saturday morning.

"HEATHER DAY" BAND.

The Band will fall in at Headquarters Club at 8 p.m. on Friday (November 30th) and be in position on Bandstand at 8.30 p.m. and not at 8 p.m. as previously arranged.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.C. (R.).

Hongkong, November 29th, 1917.

Your celebration to-day is a public declaration of your faith in God and your dependence upon Him. Your forefathers, who established your liberties and laid the foundation of your democracy, were godly people. Let us seek to be worthy of the trust committed to us. God is not on the side of big battalions. He is not on the side of broken treaties. He is not on the side of frightfulness and inhumanity; nor is He on the side of self-indulgence, intemperance or impurity, extravagance or thoughtlessness. The soldiers and sailors of the Allied countries are giving their lives, the statesmen of American and Britain are giving their best thought, citizens are consecrating their money. It is not too much to ask that American and British citizens in Hongkong set themselves to raise the standard of living in the Colony. Let selfishness and intemperance and impurity be unknown amongst us. A young man who comes here should be made to feel that he is expected to live a sober and pure life. American men and women in the Colony must help him to do so. You have cause to thank God for His blessing upon your missionary enterprise in China. No nation is more respected by the Chinese, and you are sending fine men and women and giving largely of your substance. The Y.M.C.A. movement in China owes much to American benevolence and enterprise, and I have recently visited that remarkable educational establishment, the Canton Christian College. From this great institution American influence is touching the lives of hundreds of China's future leaders. That influence is avowedly and practically Christian, and God is blessing it in a way that He does not bless a godless education. For this you may well give thanks on your thanksgiving day. But it is not enough to send forth good missionaries. All American and British people in non-Christian lands must acknowledge God and really serve Him. In such way we shall render acceptable thanksgiving to Almighty God and prove ourselves, whether British or American, fit for the awful trust committed to us of being God's agents for the liberty and enlightenment of mankind.

HAIL TO ST. ANDREW'S FAIR!

Rise, honest Muse! to extol the wondrous sight,
Which on this "Heather Day" has come to light:
Run by the Scots, 'tis called "St. Andrew's Fair,"
Where will be found gay frolic and good cheer.
"Swing Boats" galore to wait you to the sky,
While those with muscle seek "their strength to try";
They who would shoot will find a "Rifle Range,"
Taking good care to pay and leave their change!
Others for "loot" to "Cheap Jack's" shop will hie,
Nor will they find the "Sons" or "Co." are shy
In granting bargains to the buyers fair,
"Caveat emptor's" not the maxim there.
When from the "Shute" you've parted with a pang
Do not omit to visit "Villain L."
Who o'er four other "Villains" doth preside,
And will demand your money ere you're "sided."
At what, forsooth, his cocoanuts he calls
With raucous voice and tender ears appeals!
Next, from the Frying Pan into the Fire,
You may perchance light on a bloke named D
He, like friend "Barkie," willing is and able
To fetch the "Hobby-horses" from their stable.
Where, sound in limb, and likewise free from vice,
Four splendid "mafoos" hired at fearful price,
Watch day and night to see these fiery steeds
Are ever ready for the Public's needs.
Now on the "Joy Wheel" you may take your place
As fitting prelude to the Donkey Race,
Which, having seen, just by an "Aerial Flight,"
And when again on Mother Earth you "light,"
Seek out the "Gypsies" tending "Fortune's Wheel,"
Doubtless when you behold 'em you will feel
Impelled to gamble hard and fast "for cash,"
For though they are "be careful" they mean "rash."
Hark, can you hear the angry Lions roar?
Not—you're too late, you should have come before.
They were compelled to take them from the "Zoo,"
And leave the animals remaining somewhat few.
But, never mind, at least we've "Colonel Bogey,"
My! doesn't he remind you of George Robey?
If now you feel your spirits you must rally
Do not forget to patronise "Aunt Sally."
The "Famous Artist," too, attention waits
While "Punch" once more shows how he "Judy" hates.
This is a "turn" you really must not miss,
For "Robert" is a master at his "biz."
If the "Fine Arts" appeal to you at all,
You'll find that these persistently enthrall.
Inside "the Palace" all is in merry trim,
If in a hurry, don't you venture in.
'Cos, though you say you'll stay but little while,
You'll find the "Artists" have such first-class style,
That no refreshment interval's allowed,
Least there'd be protests from the Hongkong crowd
Who're sure to dock there all the livelong day,
And at the close will tear themselves away
Only because they feel that they must try
Their luck at S. G.'s famous "Pie!"
If in accepting my advice you find
You have but little money left behind
Do not despair or let yourself be staggered,
Remember that there is a man called T.
Tell him your woes, and quickly you'll jump
When he has sold you just one little lump
Of "Hokey Pokey"—forth you'll go to tea,
And of the balance of your cash be free!

"BARTHOLOMEW."

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The "B" Company H.K.D.C. met the R.A.M.C. in the first round of this tournament on Wednesday, and, as the result of the first two games, are 214 points to the good. Scores:—

R.A.M.C. H.K.D.C.
Corpl. Woolman, 116 Pts. Johnson... 250
Sergt. Clarke... 170 Pts. Ritchie... 250

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

ROYAL ENGINEERS v. R.C.A.

This match will be played at Happy Valley on Saturday at 4 p.m. The R.E. team will be composed of—Clarke, Smith, Blumfield and Lucas; Charters, Smith (Capt.), and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Hartop, and Pascal.

H.K.D.C. v. THE NAVY.

In this match on the Club Ground tomorrow H.K.D.C. will be represented by—Goldenberg; Cave and McCabbin (Captain); Balston, Stewart and Rodger; Grimmer, Chassels, Irvine, McTavish, and Stalker.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

R.E. (RESERVES) v. KOWLOON.

This match will be played on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m. Teams:—
R.E. Reserves—Salters, Simonds and Cruickshanks; Cuckow (Capt.), Waller, and Webber; Millard, Baker, Durose, Todd and Reaker.

Kowloon—Jennings; Knight and Pasco; Van Langenberg, Finch, and Kasmussen; Taylor, Abbas, Moosdeen, Musket and Tamat. Reserves: Mason, Sutton and Logan.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following will represent St. Joseph's College in a League match against the Staff and Departments on the Club Ground tomorrow at 2.30 p.m.:—
U. M. Omar (Capt.); A. Jackson and E. P. Hyndmann; S. A. M. Sepher; H. Johnson and S. A. Marcal; R. M. Omar; R. E. Hyndmann, E. R. Hyndmann, W. Bandran and L. M. Xavier.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

Queen's College met Diocesan School in the Senior League Competition on Queen's College Ground on Wednesday afternoon, at Causeway Bay, and defeated them by 2-1. Diocesan scored the first goal early in the first half, and just before the interval Queen's replied with two well-taken goals in rapid succession. In the second half Queen's showed much the better form, but their shooting was weak and they failed to score, although they had many chances. Diocesan never got properly going, the opposing defence being too much for their forwards.

The two teams at the head of the league table, Queen's and St. Joseph's, are favourites for the Shield, and the result of the competition will probably turn on the match between these sides. This game does not take place until Wednesday, January 9th.

TEAM	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Queen's College	2	2	0	0	4
St. Joseph's College	1	1	0	0	2
St. Paul's College	2	1	1	0	2
St. Stephen's Col.	1	0	1	0	0
Diocesan School	2	0	2	0	0

In the Junior Schools' Cup Competition Saiyungpun scored a lucky victory over St. Paul's II. by 1-0. Saiyungpun are now in the semi-final, and the tie for this round of the competition are St. Stephen's II. v. St. Joseph's II. or Diocesan II.; and Saiyungpun v. Ellis Kadoorie or Wantai. Very keen interest is being taken in these competitions this year, and Queen's College recreation ground is crowded every Wednesday afternoon by most enthusiastic supporters, who have been rewarded with a very high standard of football.

THE HORRORS OF SERBIA.

Agonising details have been published regarding the situation of the Serbian population. Normally, the population is 3,170,000, while now it is 2,218,000, with a reduction of the male population by 38 per cent., including practically all males from eighteen to thirty years. Thirty thousand Serbian women, children and boys from the Nish district have been deported and interned in Asia Minor. Eight thousand of them were delivered to the Turks. A great number of the women preferred to commit suicide, throwing themselves out of the trains going to Asia Minor. The people left in Serbia are continually writing to their friends in Europe to send them bread or to tell them to send it. At the present time only 25,000 is being spent monthly on Serbian relief, though there are 2,000,000 sufferers, and 60,000 families are without any means of living.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ROBES OF THE MOMENT
IN NEWEST FABRICS.BLOUSES OF TASTE
IN VARIOUS MATERIALSGOLFERS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
IN SILK AND WOOL.HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT MODERATE PRICES.SHOES FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR
in "Lotus" and "Walkover" Brands.

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LIMITED.

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Hotel Mansions.

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PALM OLIVE.

Soap,

Shampoo,

Shaving Stick,

Face Cream,

Toilet Powder,

Talcum Powder.



[1188]

Wm. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

SMART NEW

LADIES'

SHOES.

WICHERT & GARDINER'S

UNIQUE FOOTWEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. "HEATHER DAY."

By Order of the Committee,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
[1331]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

HEATHER DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th instant.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1332]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

HEATHER DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th instant.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1333]

"HEATHER DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917. [1334]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1917. [1371]



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES," will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender, and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lots No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Price in \$.
Tsai Tai Mei No. 2.	19.08	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	2,800
Hok Un No. 6.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do No. 8.	4.80	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.44	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yau Ma Tei No. 11.	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.90	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20, & 23.	10.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 8, 11, 14, 21, & 22.	3.90	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30.	24.56	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16.	18.53	600
Leymun Nos. 1-25.	28.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 13.	4.29	1,200



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CHINESE POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(RENTS PREPARED 42).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: \$8.00

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.
[1290]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence," bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1293]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Currency) per Share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1917, at Noon, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to:

In the case of Shares on the London Register, to:

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thorn's Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register, to:

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1297]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass his remuneration, and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Disposal of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1298]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. P. HENDERSON, I.O.S. Retired,

of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2,

wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history, since they were established in 1896 and 1898 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

—[1299]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. Furnished. Enamelled Bath, Gaijer, etc.

Apply to—

"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1375]

TO LET.

ON MONTHLY TENANCY.

GODOWN, HOUSE, 20, situated on M.L. 1, Shaukiwan, known as Black-head Soap Works.

Apply to—

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
[1314]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morison Terrace and Broadway Terrace.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1315]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee-House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG INS. CO., LTD.,
46, Cross Street, Canton.
[1300]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1373]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BRILLIANT TERRACE.

GODOWN D. 2, Duddell Street.

NO. 27, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

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[12]

DEATH.

COSTA.—At the Shanghai General Hospital, on November 22nd, ANNA MARIA LIZABEL (Anita), the beloved daughter of RONDALDO DA COSTA, aged 19 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. MORRISON tender

sincere thanks to all friends for kind

expressions of sympathy in their

recent bereavement. [1330]

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LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE FOLLY OF THE PACIFIST

THE "will for war" amongst the people

of Great Britain has marvelously with-

stood the wearing passage of time and the

disappointment of some of their hopes.

But while the temper of the nation as a

whole remains as sturdy as ever, there is

a small but vocal minority who advocate

some form of base surrender under the

guise of humanitarianism or pacifism,

or internationalism. Their appearance in

small numbers, was inevitable. It is a

sign of the prosperity of the Allied cause

that the more the truth of the situation

is understood, the higher our spirits rise.

Ignorance is the best ally of the peace

crank. In Germany, on the other hand,

it would seem, to judge from the German

official communications, that the rage and

tatters of hope and optimism can only be

preserved from final disintegration by

unblinking deceit. The exploiters of war

strain point out that at the end of each

of two summer campaigns we have

been promised that a decision would be

reached in the following spring, and, on

the ground that they have been deceived

before, they ask what reason they have

for belief now. "Credulous optimism,"

they say, "may be a necessary component

of patriotism, but it wears thin in these

years, and we are perfectly justified in de-

claring that we consider any further pro-

longation of this unjustifiable homicide

as merely throwing good money after

bad. We can get a good enough peace

now. Let us accept it, and then set to

work to make war impossible in the

future." Of course, such reasoning is

inept and begs a thousand questions, but

this kind of appeal is made not to reason

but to prejudice, to the rents in man's

mental equipment and to the strength of

his weaker moments. Naturally enough,

the mists of past disappointment some-

times veil the eyes of the casual student

of the war so that he cannot see that the

sun is already high above the hills. It is

everyone's duty to clear away those mists

by the eager breeze of commonsense. It

is doubtful if any serious student of war

believed that victory could be attained in

1916. The easy optimism of the uninitiated

spoke of an imminent decision, but the

evidence was all against him. It was

his fault if he was disappointed, though,

as it happened, the end of the Battle of

the Somme almost coincided with the end

of German military predominance. It must

be confessed, however, that this year the

hopes of well-informed men ran high.

The Allies, admittedly, have been

unlucky this year. At the most critical of

all moments, Russia, better equipped for

the fray than ever before, supplied an

THE WAR.

SEVERE FIGHTING AROUND BOURLON.

GALLANT BRITISH GUARDS REGIMENTS.

SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

THE ITALIANS ROUT THE ENEMY.

AUSTRIA READY FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN AND BUDAPEST.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GALLANTRY OF GUARDSMEN.

LONDON, November 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, describes the gallant part taken by the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots and Irish Guards in yesterday's battle in the vicinity of Fontaine. A little further off was the German Third Guards Division, of which we captured a large number of prisoners. British Guardsmen also severely handled the 199th Prussian Division. When our men advanced the enemy put down a very heavy barrage behind them, but it did not cause many casualties.

A little opposition was encountered in the first 300 yards, and then a perfect hailstorm of machine-gun fire broke from the village and from the direction of La Folie Wood.

Steadily the Guardsmen went forward, entering the bullet-swept streets of the ruined village, then breaking off into attacking parties to deal with the various enemy nests. House after house was cleared out, and the number of prisoners rapidly mounted.

Well in the forenoon, when the village was carried, two German divisions which were specially brought up counter-attacked.

ENEMY TERRIBLY PUNISHED.

Our men, exhausted from the long stubborn fighting, had no time in which to consolidate their gains, and, exposed to a perfect tornado of machine-gun and rifle-fire, they fell back slowly before vastly superior numbers. It was a magnificently fought rearguard action.

Further west we improved our position on the outskirts of Bourlon village. Both at Fontaine and Bourlon our artillery, which was greatly superior, created havoc among the Germans moving up to the attack. On the day's balance we made useful gains, and we captured 600 prisoners. Undoubtedly we terribly punished the enemy.

NOTHING SPECIAL.

LONDON, November 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been nothing special on the Cambrai battle-front.

We repulsed two raids in the neighbourhood of Avion.

The enemy's artillery was active on the Ypres front, being very heavy eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes at night dropped a ton of bombs on the Menin railway station.

EARLIER CABLES.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

LONDON, November 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Local attacks at dawn in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-Notre-Dame and Bourlon villages led to severe fighting.

The enemy, strongly reinforced, contested our advance with great stubbornness. The fight swayed backwards and forwards, but we advanced our line and captured over 500 prisoners.

We drove off in the afternoon an attempted attack on our position on the Hindenburg Line on the spur westward of Moenvres.

There was great activity by the enemy's artillery eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Our low-flying machines on Monday constantly attacked enemy troops, batteries and transport.

Over three tons of bombs were dropped on the crossings of the Senece River, the railheads near Cambrai, and northward of Douai, and Somain and Donni stations and sidings.

We brought down two and drove down four enemy machines. None of ours are missing.

THE BATTLE OF BOURLON WOOD.

LONDON, November 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The battle area is slippery and difficult owing to the continued heavy rain.

The Germans late last night carried out a very determined counter-attack on the north-eastern fringe of Bourlon Wood. After fierce fighting they were driven off and heavily shelled while retreating.

We successfully sortied into the ruins of Bourlon village and reached a party of English troops who were cut off when the Germans retook the village on Sunday, and had since very gallantly held out.

While this operation was in progress, taking advantage of the favourable wind, we discharged heavy gas-clouds against Quent, whose position had been rendered most uncomfortable by our thrust south-east of that place.

This morning some of our troops have been engaged among the ruins of Fontaine, where there has been hard fighting.

A written German Order has been found stating that if certain soldiers who were lurking in a certain big dug-out did not come out immediately and participate in the fighting the dug-out would be blown in. It was further directed that this Order be read aloud to the whole battalion, presumably for their encouragement.

The detachment relieved at Bourlon village belonged to the East Surreys. The sortie at 5.30 in the evening got in touch with the Colonel of the battalion, and through a breach in the enemy line, which they succeeded in making, eight officers and the rest of the party came back.

WEIGHT OF ENEMY NUMBERS.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday states:—There has been the bitterest fighting near Fontaine since this morning. Covered by a heavy bombardment, which was maintained during the entire forenoon, the British troops fought their way right through the village in face of a most heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, sending back over 500 prisoners who were captured in fortified houses and strong points.

The Germans later in the morning counter-attacked with two new Divisions, and under the weight of overwhelming numbers we had slowly to relinquish our footing at Fontaine. It is not clear whether we retain any portion of the ruins, but it is now certain the Germans have reorganised their defences with fresh troops. We still hold the high ground and we have a great tactical advantage, although the enemy's stiffer resistance means more desperate fighting. The weather remains abominable.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 28th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English Tanks and infantry attack westward of Bourlon collapsed.

We temporarily lost Bourlon and Fontaine, but we again captured the villages and threw back the enemy into Bourlon Wood, capturing two hundred prisoners.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, November 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery firing last night in the neighbourhood of the Bourlon Wood.

There was no further infantry action. There was hostile artillery firing eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, November 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters gives further particulars of the famous Hindenburg Tunnel. Thirteen miles long and forty feet deep, it was built by Russian prisoners, and was sown with mines. Why these failed to explode when the electricians switched on the contact is one of the romances of the war which cannot yet be told. Suffice it to say, we had cut the wire that leads into the tunnel, which is virtually bomb-proof and contains nests of chambers from which large quantities of food, drink and tobacco are being unearthed.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reported on the 28th instant:—Fighting around Cambrai mud, machine-gun fire and more German reinforcements are the principal features of the moment.

Intense fighting has been proceeding since dawn yesterday, the enemy desperately trying to retrieve, at least, some of his important positions, and he is certainly not counting the cost. Men who are coming down from the scene of the recent fighting on the northern shoulder of our salient say that the ground is freely strewn with German corpses which have fallen since the original attacks. Since his first stampede the enemy has been hurrying up troops and guns along every route, and has succeeded in organising his badly-shaken defence.

Further north, where the German line is flanked back by our recent gains, the enemy is slowly adjusting his positions.

Fontaine-Notre-Dame is so effectively commanded by both sides that nothing living dare show itself in the ruins. The weather is improving, and the visibility is much better.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

PARIS, November 28th.

A communiqué states:—It is confirmed that our attack on November 21st south of Juvincourt cost the enemy very serious losses.

We captured 476 prisoners there, and the material includes 13 machine-guns, three bomb-throwers and three trench-mortars and 400 rifles.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, November 28th.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly vigorous artillery activity in the Juvincourt district and on the Bois-le-Chaume front.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

LARGE FORCES SURRENDER.

LONDON, November 28th.

An official report states:—The Germans dislodged at Simba are reported in the vicinity of the Rovuma river. They are short of food and ammunition.

Colonel Tafel, from the Mahenge area, with 110 Germans, 1,212 Askaris, and 2,300 other natives, surrendered unconditionally in the vicinity of Newala.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

NEWS VIA ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 28th.

The War Office announces that the Chief of the Russian Military Mission in England has received a communication from the Russian Headquarters, dated the 22nd inst., as follows:—"From the 8th to the 20th inst. there was no sea fighting. Seventeen hundred and thirty-four Turkish gendarmes surrendered at the Diale River. We lost 1,000 during the attack in the Barahovich region, in which the enemy occupied our first line. Our fire dispersed the enemy, who attempted to fraternise."

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

VAIN ENEMY ATTEMPTS.

LONDON, November 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters telegraphs:—The enemy vainly hammered at the valleys on both sides of Mount Grippa and are now apparently attempting to descend towards the plain from the Sette Comuni Plateau in the hope that a threat against Vicenza will induce the main Italian army to withdraw from the Piave line.

BRITISH TROOPS WELCOMED.

The British troops continue to arrive, and are concentrating upon their assigned positions in more genial climatic conditions than those experienced on the Western Front, rendering them brimful of spirits. They are deeply interested in the novel scenes.

Old women from their cottage steps invoke blessings as they pass.

The municipalities are placarded with manifestoes of welcome, which are translated into English.

EARLIER CABLES.

FAMOUS AUSTRIAN DIVISION SEVERELY BEATEN.

LONDON, November 28th.

A wireless Italian semi-official report states:—The renowned Austrian Third Edelweiss Division, composed of troops of German extraction and other enemy forces were severely beaten at Col Beretta. The Division made a massed attack after heavy drumfire, and the crushing superior fire and numbers enabled our assailants to penetrate our advanced line and reach a mountain battery, but a fierce counter-attack in the face of a violent barrage resulted in an enemy rout, and thus the attempted advance along the Val Sugana was frustrated.

ITALIANS' HEROIC DEFENCE.

ROME, November 28th.

The Austro-Germans continue gigantic and determined efforts to break through on the Venetian Plains, constantly employing their best fresh troops, also heavier artillery and lachrymal and asphyxiating gases. Each attack is fiercer than its predecessor.

The Italians continue to cover themselves with glory in their heroic defence. The method of their attack and tenacity of defence recalls Verdun.

BATTERIES CO-OPERATE WITH AERIAL UNITS.

LONDON, November 28th.

An Italian official report states:—In co-operation with bombardment flights our batteries concentrated their fire on enemy troops massed and moving on the Asiago Plateau, Primolano basin, northward of Col Della Beretta and at the Middle Piave.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH WOMEN'S NAVAL SERVICE.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Admiralty announce the establishing of a Women's Royal Naval Service for shore duties hitherto performed by Naval ratings.

AUSTRIA READY FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 28th.

A message from Vienna states that Count Czernin, speaking to the Delegates in the Upper House of the Reichsrath, expressed Austria's readiness to negotiate an honourable peace with Russia.

SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALS CONFERRING.

CHRISTIANIA, November 28th.

The Scandinavian Kings and leading statesmen are conferring secretly, but a reiteration of their neutrality is expected. Also an assurance by Scandinavian countries that they will not initiate peace proposals.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week are 2,038, and the sailings 2,122.

Fourteen vessels over and seven under 1,000 tons were sunk, and eight vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Italian returns for the week ending the 25th inst. show that 443 vessels arrived and 387 vessels sailed.

One vessel over and one under 1,000 tons were lost.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 28th.

The French shipping returns are:—Arrivals, 899; sailings, 803. Three vessels above and one below 1,000 tons were sunk, and three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 28th.

Altogether twelve nations, including Japan and Siam, will be represented at the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris.

FOOD-CARRIERS FOR THE ALLIES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 28th.

Brazil has agreed with France that thirty interned German ships with a tonnage of 250,000, shall be used for a year as food-carriers for the Allies.

THE PRESS BUREAU CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, November 28th.

Liberal ex-Ministers have communicated with the Government on the subject of the new Press regulation, protesting against the Press Bureau censorship. They intend to demand a day for debate unless the regulation is modified.

REGULATION CANCELLED.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Daily Telegraph states there have been negotiations between the Government and Liberal leaders on the subject of the Press regulation mentioned yesterday morning. It is understood that a compromise has been reached whereby the identity of the printers and authors must be disclosed, but the regulation that a leaflet must be submitted to the Press Censor has been cancelled.

Opposition to the regulation has been growing formidable, and was not confined to Liberals.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

The following concludes the Weekly War Review published yesterday:—It is evident the enemy undertook the offensive in Italy in the hope of extricating himself from an increasingly difficult position by compelling the transfer of British and French troops to Italy, thereby rendering the offensive in the West impossible, but this object was in nowise achieved.

The wastage of enemy forces and the slow relentless sapping of his manpower by continued sudden offensive thrusts must eventually result in softening the enemy's line in the West. This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offensives so successfully pursued by the Allies during the past six months, and is even more important than a gain in terrain.

GERMAN DENIAL.

LONDON, November 28th.

It is officially denied at Berlin that General Ludendorff has gone to the Russian Front.

EXPORT OF COAL BY LICENCE.

LONDON, November 28th.

An Order-in-Council prohibits the export of coal from December 13th to all British destinations abroad except by licence.

UOBUM ABSENT.

LONDON, November 28th.

In the House of Commons, Commander Wedgwood, on a motion for adjournment, drew attention to the raid on the office of the Indian Home Rule League, but as forty members were not present the House adjourned.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 28th.

The silver market is quiet.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

THE NEW PREMIER.

SHANGHAI, November 29th.

Yesterday the President requested Wang Shi-chun to establish a new Cabinet.

LUK WING-TING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Tun Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, announced yesterday that as the new Cabinet does not intend to introduce any change of policy he will assist Wang Shi-chun.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to the President requesting him to stop the fighting. The President, therefore, wired to the Provinces ordering them not to advance the Army.

It is reported from the President's office that Luk Wing-ting has approved of the proposal to convene a new Parliament.

Tsao-kun has arrived at Peking. Wang Chen-yuan has asked that Tan Yen-kai be appointed Tsuchun of Hunan.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ARREST OF RUSSIANS IN ENGLAND.

PETERSBURG, November 28th.

General Trotsky has written to Sir George Buchanan, demanding the release of two Russians who were arrested in Great Britain, and who apparently are interned. He hints at similar reprisals.

KRYLENKO CONGRATULATED.

A wireless Russian report states:—M. Haritonoff, secretary of the Bolsheviks, has sent a proclamation to Commander-in-Chief Krylenko as follows:—"The Bolshevik faction of the All-Russian Extraordinary Congress of Peasants' Delegates, numbering 64, and five delegates of other factions send congratulations on your resolute step towards the realisation of the wishes of the whole of the Russian workers for the conclusion of a general and just democratic peace. We also send congratulations to all Army Corps and other Committees who are helping you in this great and difficult task."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

About half of the Petrograd voters have polled at the Constituent Assembly Elections, which close to-day.

Undoubtedly an overwhelming majority of the Petrograd Garrison sides with the Bolsheviks. The latter have seized the Customs.

General Baluff, Commanding on the Western Front, has been superseded for refusing to negotiate an armistice. The Bolsheviks announce that they now control Tishkent, after four days' fighting.

General Trotsky has dismissed, without pensions, two Assistant Foreign Ministers and thirty officials for refusing to submit to Bolshevik authority.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 27th.

Hundreds of Independent Socialists demonstrated in Berlin on Sunday. They endeavoured to reach the centre of the city, and the police arrested nine of their number.

Later Sunday's peace demonstrations in Berlin assumed considerable proportions. In the north of the city the crowd was very quiet; and they cheered for peace and Herr Liebknecht.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION AT BUDAPEST.

AMSTERDAM, November 28th.

The Fossische Zeitung reports that at a monster Socialist peace demonstration in Budapest on Sunday there were loud cries of "Down with the war! We demand a general strike!"

A resolution was passed urging the monarchy to oppose Pan-Germanism, the annexation of Courland and Livonia, and also favouring the International Labour Conference at Stockholm.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, November 28th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir John Jellicoe, Earl Reading, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir William Robertson, and M. Venizelos have arrived.

PROTRACTED INDIAN LITIGATION.

DANGER OF ABUSE OF LEGAL PROCEDURE.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeals from the judgment of the High Court, of Bengal, in the case of Tarni Charnasaker v. Bischnuchand and others, relating to mortgage transactions.

Lord Buckmaster, going into the judgment, pointed out that during the eleven years since the institution of the proceedings Bischnuchand's mortgage had risen from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 80,000. He emphasised the danger of a combination of usury and the abuse of legal procedure. It was not easy to repress the former, but the latter should not be incapable of remedy. There seemed to be no lack of expedition in the courts in disposing of cases once they had been entered for hearing; the delay was associated with the dilatoriness of the procedure, and the apparent unwillingness of persons controlling litigation to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

THE REAL LABOUR PROBLEM.
WAGES AND PROFITS.

[BY E. T. GOOD.]

We seem to have endless Labour conferences, congresses and inquiries; but we fail to get at the roots of the real labour problem. Before the war we had far neglected this problem. We had the loss of a hundred million individual working days by strikes in ten years. During the war, as a result of past neglect—as an outcome of the conflict and mistrust between labour and capital—and in spite of the urgent, imperative need for munitions and every other kind of production industrially, nearly six million days have been lost by strikes.

After the war, unless we grapple drastically, promptly, and practically with this labour problem, we shall be benton completely in the new international commercial contest. Against high taxation at home, and keen subsidised competition from abroad, we shall be unable to obtain sufficient trade adequately to employ and pay our labour unless we have a very high degree of industrial efficiency and willingness to work. We have active opposition between capital and labour, and the fullest and freest and cheapest possible production of commodities. The practical solution of the labour problem is imperative.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

The greatest root cause of Labour's discontent and of its disinclination to co-operate with capital is the idea that, on a rough average, the "rich," comprising only about one-tenth of the population, take two-thirds of what is called the national income, whilst the "poor," constituting nine-tenths of the community, are left with only one-third of the proceeds of industry.

This is a most absurd and fantastic delusion, but it is honestly held by working men, as an outcome of persistent Socialist teaching, based upon a ridiculous misconception of finance and of statistics relating to incomes reviewed by the taxation authorities. Here are the exact words of one of our most noted and honest of Labour members of Parliament, speaking only a few years ago as president of the Trade Unions' Congress:—"While, the workers of the nation, the vast majority, are paid only about £200,000,000 a year in wages, the small Capitalist class takes twelve hundred millions a year in rent, interest, and profit."

For several years, and in the Labour Press, as no one takes the trouble to refute or even to analyse this statement—and as, indeed, it appears to be justified by taking revenue returns at their face value—it is not to be wondered at that it has come to be commonly accepted.

Such being the state of mind, it is not to be wondered at that it has come to be commonly accepted. Such being the state of mind, it is not to be wondered at that it has come to be commonly accepted. Such being the state of mind, it is not to be wondered at that it has come to be commonly accepted.

Unfortunately, neither our Government nor our employers have ever given serious attention to the real labour problem, or approached it with due sympathy.

THE EMPLOYERS' ALLOOFNESS.

To take the men into their confidence; to explain to them why it is necessary to speed up; why it is impossible to pay American wages whilst sometimes adopting American methods; why it is difficult to raise wages to cover increased living costs; how foreign competition and home taxation really operate; to explain the facts about production, prices, profits, and wages and output—to treat their workmen as human beings and practical partners in the business of production; to ascertain the thoughts and feelings of the workmen; to mould the men's policy—this seems to be about the last consideration of the average British employer. Capitalist. He leaves the workmen to the Socialist agitators and the party political panders and puffers.

It is all important that directors and managers, where there are no personal employers, should keep in close touch with the workmen, and that the employers' associations should co-operate with the Trade Unions. They should adopt the scheme of joint workshop committees, district and national industrial councils to smooth out labour troubles and promote industrial co-operation, as recommended by the Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, and advocated by myself, for many years, as an old workman and Trade Unionist.

I wish to insist that the directors of our great companies should make a practice of publishing the amounts paid in wages as well as dividends, so that comparisons could be drawn and correct conclusions arrived at; so that this great delusion about the workers only getting one-third of the proceeds of industry could be dispelled; and further, employers should give their workmen some idea of what they pay in taxation and local rates, of the need for reserves, of the real character of foreign competition, and so forth, so that their men could see the economics of industrial finance in something approaching a true light.

Knowledge is the great essential. So far from it being true that Capital takes twice as much as Labour, it is nearer the mark to say that Labour takes, in solid wages, ten times as much as the shareholders in our industrial concerns receive in dividends. It was about a few years ago, by the census of production that the value added to raw materials in the factory process was only a little over £100 per worker per year. If our employers had been wise they would have placed before every workman in the country a summary of that report, and explained its true significance.

They would have given a rough and easily-understandable estimate of the percentages of proportions, paid in wages, dividends, taxes, depreciation, etc. It is roughly true to say that it takes about £200 of capital to employ a workman, and as the average dividends, spread over bad times as well as good, only run to about 5 per cent. per annum, only run to about 5 per cent. per annum, only run to about 5 per cent. per annum.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN MUTINY.
WHAT WILL BE THE SEQUEL?

[BY ARCHIBALD BIRD.]

It is apparent that disaffection was widespread, for, according to one speaker in the Reichstag, not only were the leaders executed, but sentences of imprisonment were distributed among other seamen, aggregating about 200 years. It may also be conjectured that unless the trouble had been very deep-seated such severity in dealing with it would not have been exhibited at a moment when political conditions in Germany are not so stable that the Kaiser and his Ministers would willingly further exacerbate any section of public opinion. But the necessity having been admitted, it was determined, in making the announcement of the mutiny, to turn it to account, in the endeavour to whip up feeling against the Minority Socialists, representing them as responsible for the troubles and as the enemies of the Fatherland.

Two misconceptions exist, as to the men of the German fleet. In the first place they belong to a young service, which has disappointed German hopes; they are not supported in adversity by such memories as the German army associates with the years 1864, 1866, and 1870. In the second place, they are not seamen in the real sense of that term; apart from a small sailing population and the men who are drawn into the fleet on an emergency, which has no traditions. There is all the difference, therefore, between navy and army.

HOURS OF DULL MONOTONY.

The contrast between the two services has become more marked since the war began. The High Seas Fleet has been cooped up month after month, permitted neither by its own High Command nor by the Grand Fleet to show itself outside the area protected by mine fields and shore guns, the defensive organisation, which is its screen, resting on Heligoland, possessing all the advantages of a land fort and some of those of a battleship. The performance of monotonous duties which have no immediate significance, conduces, as history records, to a mutinous spirit. The dissatisfaction must have been intensified by recent reductions of the rations, by the harsh disciplinary system, and by anger at the miscalculations of the German Admiralty as to the speedy victory which, at a light cost in life, the submarine campaign was to achieve. The death-rate among men drawn from the High Seas Fleet for shore duty has been very heavy. Badly fed, disgruntled, and depressed by the reported numbers of comrades who have gone down in the U-boats, it is hardly surprising that mutiny occurred in the ships of the Fleet. For a period of over three years it has hardly sniffed pure ozone, but had to be content with a seagull's meaningless harbour routine, and a broken only infrequently by a movement of a most circumscribed character.

With the economic conditions in the German navy which have existed since August, 1914, gradually becoming more irksome, many men not unnaturally desire peace at any price. Instead of having learnt that they must face a fourth winter, and that the submarine service must support life as best they can amid cold and storm, and in face of more vigorous offensive measures on our part, in the knowledge that the aim of the campaign cannot now be reached. The discomforts and sacrifices in the U-boats are as meaningless, so far as the issue of the war is concerned, as the monotonous round on board the battleships, battle cruisers, and scouts, which have made no contribution to the war, unless it be the defeat at the Battle of Jutland. The High Seas Fleet is fulfilling no mission, as the men well know; the German coastline is adequately protected by shore guns, mines, destroyers, submarines, and aircraft. The High Seas Fleet has ceased long since to justify its title, and it has filled no other gap in the German defensive scheme.

WILL THE LEAK COME OUT?

All that is to the point, but we shall do well not hastily to assume that the German navy has ceased to have military value. On the contrary, it may be that the recent outbreak may affect the plans of the Higher Command, leading to a re-examination of the naval position with a view to greater activity at sea, so as to provide the crews with something to take their thoughts off their troubles. Consequently we may find that this episode will be succeeded by some fresh development at sea, not with the hope of striking a serious blow at British naval power, but with the idea of providing the men with a diversion. The Battle of Trafalgar was due to a less considerable incident. Admiral Villeneuve's fleet, which was already on his way from Paris to hoist his flag. The Commander-in-Chief at once put to sea. He had the odds in his favour so far as ships were concerned, as the Germans have not to-day. There are other features of the situation in the North Sea which would call for examination before it was assumed that the episode would change the naval situation; but, when all is said, there is a possibility that the outbreak may lead to developments in which we shall be directly interested. German psychology, if disease appears in the body politic at home, suggests always some form of diversion be provided, but freedom of action in this instance is circumscribed by the presence of the Grand Fleet, in greatly superior strength.

Industrial Capitalists only take an average of about £10 a year net, for each man employed. This solid fact is vastly different from the hollow delusion spread by Socialists, that Capital takes something like two-thirds of the proceeds of industry. The only way to industrial peace and progress—the only way to solve the labour problem—is to give the labouring men the truth, plus human treatment.—Glasgow Daily Record.

GERMANS AND PEACE.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

VON KUEHLMANN'S "NEVER."

In the Reichstag a debate on foreign politics followed that on the naval mutiny. The Foreign Secretary, Baron von Kuhlmann, spoke briefly on the acute state of Germany's relations with Peru and the breaking off of relations between her and Uruguay. He further pointed out that only a few formalities were wanting for the final conclusion of the coal agreement with Holland. Continuing, he said:—

Gentlemen, a comparatively short time has elapsed since the foreign policy of the empire was last discussed in detail in the Budget Committee. To-day, in plenary session of this House I need, therefore, make only a kind of epilogue to the statements made before the committee by the Chancellor and myself. The statements made by the Government may be considered as common knowledge, they having been given full publicity.

The endeavours of the Holy See to bring about an exchange of views between the nations now fighting against each other have, so far as we are informed, not yet resulted in any considerable step forward since the reply of the Central Powers was sent. So, the Chancellor says whether our adversaries will make up their minds even to answer the Papal Note. After the clear, sincere, and peace-loving notes addressed to the Holy See by us and our Allies, the utterances made by influential newspapers hardly open any prospect that any answer to the Papal Note on the part of our enemies, if such may yet be expected, will bring the whole world one step further in the direction indicated by the high-minded suggestion of the Pope. Although my esteemed political colleague, the Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in an important and detailed political speech at Budapest, again eloquently pointed out that the Central Powers were prepared, in the sense indicated by the Papal Note, to collaborate, not only for the termination of the present conflict, but in the reconstruction of the European world now nearly ruined, during the beginning of this month Mr. Churchill, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, made a speech in London which showed no signs of the "new spirit," but in which rather the time-worn formula of "the annihilation of German militarism" was further elaborated. The leader (sic) of the Antwerp expedition counts upon our internal collapse, and would hope that this might be the still still separating Germany and her Allies from collapsed Statesmen like Mr. Churchill should learn by experience, and Mr. Churchill especially, in looking back upon his second expedition, which aimed at Constantinople and resulted in failure before the bayonets of our gallant Turkish allies at Gallipoli, should have been taught that even the thin wall separating the dream of victory from defeat is this thick wall of men. Between the "Bat Hole" in the North Sea, called Horns Reef, and the Isonzo there is a gigantic rampart of German peoples animated by a single iron will. If Mr. Churchill counts upon its collapse, he will have to wait a very long time.

REPLY TO MR. ASQUITH.

The speech by Mr. Asquith, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, in the House of Commons, in which he telegraphed extracts to hand when I spoke before the Committee, gave no better reading in the full text than it did in Reuter's messages. Mr. Asquith's speech must be a lesson also to those who thought they could draw hopeful conclusions from the question put by the former Prime Minister in the House of Commons when he asked what were our intentions concerning Belgium. The *Messenger* (London) rightly points out: "Mr. Asquith in his most recent speech demanded the return of Alsace-Lorraine and the restitution of Belgium as absolutely equivalent postulates, thus, indeed, characterising matters exactly as they present themselves to me in the most convincing manner; and with increasing clearness after a very thorough investigation of the whole situation according to the information derived from many diverse sources. The great question around which the struggle of the nations centres, and for which they are shedding their blood, is not in the first instance the Belgian question. The question for which Europe is being turned more and more into a heap of ruins is the question of the future of Alsace-Lorraine. Great Britain has, according to our information, pledged herself diplomatically to France that she will continue the fight for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, both politically and with her armies, as long as France herself may adhere to the demand for the return of these provinces. This being the actual situation, I think it proper to give a clear and firm statement of our attitude, since, curiously enough, there still seem to be misconceptions in this respect among our enemies, and even among one or other of our central friends.

There is but one answer to the question: "Can Germany, in any form, make any concessions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine?" The answer is: "No, never!" So long as a single German hand can hold a gun, the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of any negotiations or concessions. I am sure that, whether on the Right or the Left, you will stand for that with equal resolution and equal self-sacrifice. I am not of those who think that a candid statement of such a fact might be detrimental to the rise of a clear and sincere will for peace. On the contrary, I think such a will can only prosper and be fruitful on the ground of absolute clearness. Therefore, I think it necessary to state emphatically with all possible consciousness and clearness, against all other questions, which have of late been markedly come to the fore in public discussion, and which have taken up so much space, that what we are fighting for, and will fight for to the last

(Continued on next column.)

TO-DAY

In case you have forgotten, or are not aware of the fact,
TO-DAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,

IS

HEATHER DAY

At 8 A.M. collecting and sale of badges begins.
Don't miss the

MOTOR CAR PROCESSION

at 11 A.M., and be on the Cricket Ground between
12 and 1 to buy at the Auction

AND

at 3.30 on Murray Parade Ground for

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[1223]

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[391-2]

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Noon—Auction of Various Articles on Cricket Ground.

2.30 P.M.—Opening of Fair on Murray Parade Ground.

[1048]

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					Direction.				
Vladivostock	Sa.								
Nemuro	Sa.								
Kadokado	"								
Aoko	"								
Kochi	"								
Nagasaki	"								
Kagoshima	"								
Osumu	"								
Naha	"								
Isojima	"								
Bonnin Island	"								
Welhaiwei	6A. 30.3A.	42	58	NW	1	b			
Hankow	"								
Lohang	"								
Kinkiang	"								
Changhai	"	30.42	36	93	N	1	b		
Shanghai	"	30.37	47	87	N	2	b		
Cutaisai	"	30.32	36	88	NW	2	b		
Sharp Peak	"	30.31	30	81	NNE	2	b		
Amoy	"								
Swatow	"								
Tsushima	5A. 30.10	62	75	N	4	c			
Tsukuba	"	30.19	51	"	"	c			
Fuzan	"	30.07	63	"	"	c			
Koshun	"	30.04	70	"	"	c			
Pescadore	"	30.11	66	"	"	c			
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Casp Rock	"	30.1	—	—	NB	0 0
Macao	"	30.12	63	47	NNE	2 00
Wuchow	9 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
Honlow	"	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—
Fuzhou	"	—	—	—	—	—
Toumae	7 1/2	30.17	68	71	NB	5 00
Cape H. James	"	29.19	78	—	N	—
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Tacloban	"	29.65	75	85	—	0 00
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7. RAV in inches, tenths and hundredths.				Mr G. Bannerman	Mr W. Morley		
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				Mr W. JUDGE	Mr E. A. Neilson		
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SHIMIZU MARU	18,000	MON. 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	28,000	WED. 11th Jan.
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"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec. at 5 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland travel on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and immigration are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Dec. at 10 A.M.
"SOSEI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th Dec. at 8 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Dec. at 10 A.M.
"JOSEI MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

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